

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5708

星期二初月二年四十三緒光

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1908.

三拜禮

號四月三英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.	BANKS.
CAPITAL PAID UP.....	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	Yen 15,500,000
Branches and Agents.	
TOKIO, CHEFOO, TIKTSIN, PEKIN, OSAKA, NEWCHWANG, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.	KOBE, TIKTSIN, PEKIN, NAGASAKI, NEWCHWANG, DALNY, LYONS, PORT ARTHUR, NEW YORK, ANTUNG, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,224,222
RESERVE FUND..... GOLD \$3,350,000
—ABOUT MEX \$7,224,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTY BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 12 months 4% per annum.

6 " 4 " " " "

3 " 3 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (L.750,000).
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,378,375
(about £448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasie, Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 3 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE;
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [28]

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
THE MANAGING AGENT.

Banks.

BANKS.	
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS— Sterling	\$15,000,000 at 2% = \$15,000,000
Silver	\$13,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFITABLE	\$28,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:	
Hon. Mr. Henry Karswick, Chairman, G. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman, G. Friesland, Esq., A. Fuchs, Esq., G. S. Gubbay, Esq., G. R. Lamemann, Esq., G. H. Medhurst, Esq.	E. Shallim, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq., H. A. W. Stodd, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:	J. R. M. SMITH.
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.	MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. H. HUNTER.	LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED;	HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED;
On Current Account at the rate of 2% per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.	On Current Account at the rate of 2% per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:	
For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.	
For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.	
For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.	
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 19th February, 1908.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4% "

" 3 " 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

Banks.

BANKS.	
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS— Sterling	\$15,000,000 at 2% = \$15,000,000
Silver	\$13,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFITABLE	\$28,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:	
Hon. Mr. Henry Karswick, Chairman, G. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman, G. Friesland, Esq., A. Fuchs, Esq., G. S. Gubbay, Esq., G. R. Lamemann, Esq., G. H. Medhurst, Esq.	E. Shallim, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq., H. A. W. Stodd, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:	J. R. M. SMITH.
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.	MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. H. HUNTER.	LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED;	HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED;
On Current Account at the rate of 2% per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.	On Current Account at the rate of 2% per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:	
For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.	
For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.	
For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.	
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 19th February, 1908.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4% "

" 3 " 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

Banks.

BANKS.	
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS— Sterling	\$15,000,000 at 2% = \$15,000,000
Silver	\$13,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFITABLE	\$28,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:	
Hon. Mr. Henry Karswick, Chairman, G. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman, G. Friesland, Esq., A. Fuchs, Esq., G. S. Gubbay, Esq., G. R. Lamemann, Esq., G. H. Medhurst, Esq.	E. Shallim, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq., H. A. W. Stodd, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:	J. R. M. SMITH.
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.	MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. H. HUNTER.	LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED;	HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED;
On Current Account at the rate of 2% per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.	On Current Account at the rate of 2% per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:	
For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per Annum.	
For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per Annum.	
For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum.	
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 19th February, 1908.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 5% p.a.

" 6 " 4% "

" 3 " 3% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

Banks.

BANKS.	
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.	
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—	

Intimation.

**Wm.
Powell,
2d.,**

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

**BOOT & SHOE
DEPARTMENT.**

*Smart
Footwear
for
Every
Occasion.*

**ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
AMERICAN
SHAPES.**

*Stylish
SHOES,
Smart
BOOTS,
Comfortable
SLIPPERS.*

**LATEST MODELS,
CORRECT STYLE,
SUPERIOR FINISH.**

**W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.**

Public Companies

THE HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Offices, King's Building, at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, the 7th March, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1907.

A. H. RENNIE & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. [24]

T. E. HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD ED.

NOTICE

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 7th March, 1908, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1907, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 7th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MOONEY, Secretary, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908. [278]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 10th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th inst. to the 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO, LTD., General Managers,

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1908. [233]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

M. R. ALEXANDER MUELLER, having left China on the 26th ulto, Ceased to sign our Firm per Procuration on that date. We have this day authorized Mr. HEINRICH LUDWIG MUHLF of Hongkong and Mr. LUDWIG FRIEDRICH RUDOLF LEISNING of Clinton to sign our Firm's name per Procuration.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong & Canton, 1st March, 1908. [177]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOWES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1907. [47]

**50 PER CENT
LESS.**

WE WILL SELL OUR ENTIRE

STOCK OF

BI CYCLES and

ACCESSORIES

at 50% less than usual

prices for one week only,

to clear our old stock

and make room for our

new shops at Nos. 33 &

35, Des Voeux Road.

Begin from TUESDAY, the 3rd

MARCH.

Remember we will Remove to our

Shops on the 7th inst.

DRAGON CYCLE**DEPOT**

11, D'AGUILAR ST.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1908. [154]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

the 7th March, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF JAPANESE CURIOS

Comprising—

FINE CARVED CHERRYWOOD

TABLES, CHAIRS AND STANDS, BEAUTIFUL BRASS CARVINGS, DAIBUTSUS,

BUDDHAS, VASES, BOWL, IVORY

CARVINGS, SILK-EMBROIDERED

HAND-BAGS, SCREENS, BED COVERS,

TORTOISE-SHELL DRESSING CASES,

AND ORNAMENTS, KINKAN SATSUMA

TEA SETS, VASES, PLATES,

BOWLS, INCENSE BURNERS and

MOTHER-O-PEARL INLAID SCREENS,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, 27th February, 1908. [165]

NOTICE

TO CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL TOMBS AT FARNBOROUGH.

Like many a fallen monarch, the Empress Eugenie has been conspicuous throughout her chequered career for her devotion to the Church of her fathers, and among her many religious bequests none is more interesting than the bounty she has bestowed upon the French Benedictine fathers of the Abbey of Farborough. In pursuance of this benevolence, the Empress has now assigned to them the Church and Abbey of St. Michael in perpetuity, and a lengthy and sympathetic account of the learned community and their associations with their Imperial patron appears in the "Crown."

Therein the writer, Mr. Edward Legge, well-known for his work on "The Imperial Exiles of England," sketches the development of the foundation from its origin twenty years ago, when the Empress had the buildings erected primarily for the purpose of a mausoleum for her lamented son, the Prince Imperial. Everything is in keeping, for the fabric is Early Gothic in style—the school of architecture in which England and France have always held pre-eminence—and the designer, Mr. Benedict Williamson, while he made it capable of extension as the community grew, adapted it for the several grades of the Order and its affiliation, from the section known as "religieuse de cœur," which is consecrated to the singing of the canonical office, to the "frères convers," postulants, and lay brothers. For some few years after the foundation it was in charge of the more modern order of French Frémontians under the control of a mother-house at Fréjouet, but the Benedictines supervened, and have remained in possession ever since.

THE SACRISTY AND ITS TREASURES.

One of the chief attractions to the secular visitor is the collection of treasures in the sacristy, chief among which are a wondrous series of vestments, and among them, a fine chasuble of red watered silk embroidered by the Empress herself.

Her Majesty's wedding dress was converted into white vestments, which are used at the great festivals of the Church. The Duchesse de Mouchy made one of the chasubles; and a set of red vestments—one chasuble, two dalmatics, and one humeral veil—formed the Sultan's gift to the Empress; Magnificent purple vestments in well-wrought velvet were made from the pall which covered the Emperor's coffin. Altar-cards used in the Requiem Masses for the Imperial Family, and illumination of exquisite workmanship, were presented by M. Leon Daudelin Muischek. The border is a garland of violets, a white scroll containing the Prince-Imperial's Prayer. On a cartouche, flanked by two eagles and golden bees, is the Prince's motto, "Passavant le meilleur." Below the Imperial crown are two escutcheons, in a ribbed with appropriate Church legends.

THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE EX-EMPEROR.

Descending a few steps, the visitor finds himself in the crypt, which extends beneath the choir and both transepts. Red and white marble form the pavement. The bass candlesticks, the crucifix, and other altar ornaments are fashioned in twelfth-century style, and are well-nigh unrivaled. Behind the altar is seen a head of Christ, which was for many years at Atenenberg, the early home of Napoleon III.

The Emperor's tomb is on the right side of the altar—the Prince-Imperial's on the left. On the former is the simple inscription, "Napoléon III."

On one of the coffins enclosed in the granite tomb is engraved, on a gilded brass plate:

NAPOLEON III.

Emperore des François

Né à Paris le 20 Avril 1808

Mort à Camden Place

Chislehurst le 9 Janvier 1873

R.I.P.

The Prince Imperial's sarcophagus, which was the gift of his friends, is inscribed: "Napoléon, Prince Imperial. Né à Paris le 16 Mars, 1808. Mort en soldat à Italioty (Afrique Austral), le Juin, 1879."

The coffin is of mahogany, covered with purple silk, its eight gilded handles all bearing the letter "N."

On a gilded brass plate, whereon are an eagle surmounted by the Imperial crown, and a Latin cross,

is inscribed:—

NAPOLEON

Eugène Louis Jean Joseph

Prince Imperial

né à l'ennemi au Zululand (Afrique Austral).

le 16 Mars 1808

Déposé dans l'Eglise Catholique de Ste. Marie de Chislehurst

le 12 Juillet 1879

R.I.P.

The Prince Imperial's sarcophagus, which was the gift of his friends, is inscribed: "Napoléon, Prince Imperial. Né à Paris le 16 Mars, 1808. Mort en soldat à Italioty (Afrique Austral), le Juin, 1879."

The coffin is of mahogany, its eight gilded handles all bearing the letter "N."

On a gilded brass plate, whereon are an eagle surmounted by the Imperial crown, and a Latin cross,

is inscribed:—

NAPOLEON

Eugène Louis Jean Joseph

Prince Imperial

né à l'ennemi au Zululand (Afrique Austral).

le 16 Mars 1808

Déposé dans l'Eglise Catholique de Ste. Marie de Chislehurst

le 12 Juillet 1879

R.I.P.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S TOMB.

The body of the Prince rests on a fine cloth,

marked with a crowned "N."

Between his hands, which are crossed on the breast, is a

rosary, blessed by Pope Pius IX., his godfather.

In the young martyr's coffin are three photographs—one of the Emperor, one of the

Empress, and one of the Duchesse de Medina

Clement, &c. Louise Stuart (a cousin of the son of

Napoleon and Eugénie); on the breast are a

crucifix, a gold medal, and a medal of the

Virgin.

Both sarcophagi are covered with wreaths,

long since faded. The armchairs and prie-dé

near both tombs, and those in the left transept

of the church, came from the château at

Blaris in which the Emperor and Empress

formerly resided; and in the Abbey itself are

most carefully preserved many objects recalling

the memory of the Emperor and the Prince

Imperial.

There is much to add concerning the fathers

themselves, and the liturgy of mourning they

maintain, and it is interesting to know that

they recognize gratefully the privileges they

enjoy in the land of their self-imposed exile,

particularly in the way of research at the

British Museum in the prosecution of those

laudable tasks for which the oldest of the

Emperors, &c., were so fond.

Orders are invited.

CATHARINE APCAR,

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees

of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods

will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel

will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk

and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the

5th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk

and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE

and PENANG are requested to take

IM

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AND HOUSEHOLD.DEPOT FOR
THE FINE PRODUCTSBURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.,
LONDON.TABLOID BRAND PRODUCTS.
SOLOW BRAND PRODUCTS.
KEPLER MALT EXTRACT.
KEPLER'S SOLUTION OF COD LIVER
OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.
BEEF AND IRON WINE (B.W. & Co.)
DARTRING LANOLINE PREPARA-
TIONS.
HAZELINE, "HAZELINE CREAM,"
"HAZELINE SNOW," &c., &c., &c.
TABLOID MEDICINE CHESTS, AND
POCKET MEDICINE CASES.The Fine Products of BURROUGHS
WELLCOME & Co., are prescribed by
leading Physicians all over the World.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Hongkong, 15th February, 1908.

do by far the most valuable work in this connection as the European Police. Mr. Drummond urges that the Council's proposals should be placed before the ratepayers at least a fortnight before the date of the meeting. It must be remembered that it is not only what is in the annual report and budget that is important, but it is often the omission of what should be in the report that gives rise to special anxiety in the minds of those who have been resident in Shanghai throughout the year and who know something of what has been going on and the real needs of the place. The annual report is an imposing publication containing several hundreds of pages of more or less interesting information, but, by itself, it is quite insufficient to prove whether Municipal work has been well or ill done throughout the year and whether the Council's proposals for the coming year are wise, or otherwise. It is to be hoped, that there will be no attempts at the next meeting to stifle the use of arguments directly pertinent to the subject under discussion. This was done, in a glaring manner at the last meeting, and produced a result the exact opposite of that desired by those who made them. We are told that the strong expression of opinion at the last meeting has produced a great reformation in regard to the information afforded to the public weekly, and, if the *Municipal Gazette* continues to improve, it will soon become a record of great value. But here again it is what is omitted that is often of much more importance than what is stated. For instance, it must be assumed that proposals for strengthening the Police must have been under consideration for a long time past; and that a careful report, with recommendations, must have been received from the new Captain Superintendent, yet not a word has been allowed to transpire, and it is possible that the matter will be dealt with in a perfunctory manner in the report. If this should be so the ratepayers will have to deal with such a serious matter practically at a moment's notice after the chairman's speech; or in the few days after the publication of the report, or the resolutions to be proposed by the Council.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An effort is being made in New York to smother the submarine scandal.

Mr. TAKAHASHI (President of the Yokohama Specie Bank) has delivered an address before the Japan Club on Japan's international status.

A MESSAGER has been addressed to Congress by President Roosevelt on the question of the improvement of the interior waterways of the United States.

We understand the directors of the Shanghai Ice, Cold Storage and Refrigerating Co., Ltd., will recommend the payment of a dividend of 1 per cent. for the past year.

THE directors of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., will recommend at the annual meeting the payment of a final dividend of nine taels per share for the year 1908.

THE director of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., will recommend at the annual meeting the payment of a final dividend of nine taels per share for the year 1908.

THE Inspector of Schools, in the absence of Lady Lugard, through slight indisposition, distributed the prizes to the pupils of the Kowloon British School at noon to-day.

A FINE of \$5 each was imposed on nine sampan owners by Mr. H. H. J. Gomperz this morning, at the Police Court, for remaining in the typhoon anchorage at Causeway Bay, without sufficient cause.

FOR ill-treating swine on board of cargo boat No. 1054 from a steamer in port to the slaughter house, at Kennedy Town, the master of the boat was arraigned in Police Court, this morning, and fined \$50.

MR. M. MATSUDA, Minister of Finance, has contradicted the report concerning Japan's intention to bring home sixty or seventy million yen in specie from London in order to relieve the depression there.

OUR Canton correspondent writes that the board of directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company has decided to order, from the Tongshan Railway Works, sixty construction cars for the use of the Company.

TO-MORROW evening at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Road, a lecture will be delivered by the Rev. C. H. Hickling entitled "What lies behind Fairy Tales?" The chair will be taken at 9 p.m. sharp, and the lecture is open to the public.

ONE of the most dastardly outrages which have occurred in Hongkong for some time was discovered when an unknown Chinaman was found dead on the hills above the six-mile stone on the road to Taipo, yesterday morning. His throat was gashed and his pockets were rifled. All the circumstances point to murder. The police are investigating the matter.

A CHINESE paper states that the inhabitants of Ustik district at the extreme north of Primorye accidentally discovered recently in the mountains of the island of Shantar very rich veins of iron, mineral-bearing quartz and copperore, and in some places sulphur. In the eastern part of the same island, close to the sea shore, they also found three springs of natural mineral water. The Siberian paper in question laments that these finds count for nothing, as Russia has no capital wherewith to work them.

PROPOSED STEAMBOAT CO.

APPEAL TO THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 3rd March, 1908.

Messrs. Chan Wai-po, Chao Heung-lin, Wong Ching-po and Liang Wal-loo have been selected by the Canton Self-Government League at a meeting held yesterday at its headquarters to act as representatives to proceed to Hongkong to approach the directors of the Tung Wa Hospital for their assistance in aid of the proposed flotation of a shipping company to place steamers on the waterways of the province. This deputation will leave for your Colony in a few days' time.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Canton, 3rd March, 1908.

Expectant Prefect Ting Ping-lan has been appointed director of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Imperial Chinese section) by the high authorities.

FIRE ON THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

TWENTY MAIL-BAGS DESTROYED

Information of a serious fire on a South Manchurian Railway train reaches us from Dalny (Tairén). According to a correspondent, the mail-van on the train which left Daley at 5.45 a.m. on the 9th ult. caught fire in some way when the train was near Chang-tu at about one o'clock on the morning of that instant. Before the fire was extinguished twenty bags of mail were completely destroyed. The majority of these bags contained letters for Siberia and Europe, so that considerable inconvenience—if not actual loss—is likely to result to business firms whose correspondence was being carried by this train.

An official statement has been issued by the Daley post office authorities confirming the report of the fire and the destruction of mail.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write under date Shanghai, 27th ult.—The stagnation in our Homeward Freight market still continues; it is very difficult to say when things are likely to improve and we must confess that the prospects are very remote for some time to come. Coastwise—There has been a little more movement amongst shipping during the past fortnight, but things can hardly be said to have improved as there is still plenty of tonnage seeking employment and coast rates have not advanced to any extent.

A NEW YORK despatch of 27th Jan. says:—A verdict for \$381,666 was awarded Thurlow Weed Barnes by the jury in the supreme court to-day in his suit against the American-China Development Company. Barnes sought to recover \$900,000 from the syndicate which he declared was due him for obtaining in 1893 valuable concessions from the Chinese Government. He alleges that those concessions were subsequently repurchased by the Chinese Government for \$6,500,000. The value of the concession of opening up coal lands along a railway from Hankow to Pekin, Mr. Barnes estimates at \$750,000.

THE flotilla for the policing of the Amur river will be ready in 1910, writes a St. Petersburg correspondent. The vessels of which this flotilla will be composed are to be of three distinct types. For the upper Amur light gunboats of shallow draught are being built in the Sormovsky shipbuilding yard; for the middle Amur heavier gunboats protected by some armour and armed with quick-fires are being built in the Baltic yard at St. Petersburg; while for the mouth of the Amur still larger gunboats of the *Gilyuk*, *Babir*, and *Koreyets* type have already been built and will be tested in the spring. The whole flotilla will cost about 20,000,000 roubles.

DRS. Hoissack and Pearce's Calcutta Plague Report for last year, published last month shows that in the case mortality has risen to no less than 98 per cent, and that the destruction of 122,000 rats has not materially affected the rat population of the city, the authors point out the comparative scarcity of rat fleas in Calcutta and detail interesting experiments to show the unwillingness of those fleas, which are found, to feed on the human subject even when starving. They point out that of thirty men who collect rats for the reward, storing them in their houses, only one contracted plague and he lived in a plague centre—while none of the seven men engaged in handling and counting rats at the depots suffered in any way. They conclude that an acute epidemic of plague is possible even in the absence of fleas.

Apecularly sad suicide was discovered yesterday morning, reports the N.C.D. News of 29th ult. Mrs. Chatham, who apparently had suffered from mental derangement since the death of her husband last summer, had resided subsequently at her former quarters in the Shanghai Gas Company's buildings, adjoining those of her son-in-law. There does not seem to have been any palpable derangement of mind and consequently no restraint was imposed, but during this week a turn for the worse occurred and Dr. Marshall advised that Mrs. Chatham should be removed. Representations would have been made to H. B. M. Consulate-General yesterday morning if the distressing tragedy had not taken place. Judging from the surroundings, it appears that Mrs. Chatham had gone into a state of frenzy sometime during the early morning and securing a piece of rope had hanged herself from a beam which crosses one of the rooms she occupied. When the body was discovered a lady, who formerly was a trained nurse, stood at once to restore animation, but with no sign of success.

A CHINESE paper states that the inhabitants of Ustik district at the extreme north of Primorye accidentally discovered recently in the mountains of the island of Shantar very rich veins of iron, mineral-bearing quartz and copperore, and in some places sulphur. In the eastern part of the same island, close to the sea shore, they also found three springs of natural mineral water. The Siberian paper in question laments that these finds count for nothing, as Russia has no capital wherewith to work them.

THE MANILA CARNIVAL

THE WATER PARADE

At 1.00 p.m. on the 28th ult. a salute from the three cruisers in the bay—the *Rainbow*, *Chamorro*, and *Galeson*—announced the arrival of the King and Queen of the Orient in Manila bay. At the same time the whistles of the launches responded and pandemonium reigned. The decorated launches and craft of the King and Queen of the Orient had manoeuvred for some time within the breakwater awaiting a signal that the King and Queen of the Orient had arrived and at five o'clock the whistles from the launches announced their majesties' arrival to the outer bay. Several large vessels in the bay also assisted in heralding the approach of the King and Queen. The meeting of their majesties took place just at the entrance to the breakwater. The cruisers and ships in the bay were dressed for the occasion and the decorations of the launches and barges did credit to those who had the work in charge.

THE CUSTOMS' WHALE

Among the decorations was a customs launch representing a large whale of the cachalot variety. A red cavernous mouth and a hump like a camel gave it rather a ferocious appearance. From a capacious hole topside there occasionally spouted a ten foot-high stream of sea water—this, when Old Neptune, "Mike" Toomey, got busy. He was accompanied by a faithful servitor and two mermaids.

Barz Siglo XX was represented by a large canoe dressed to represent an aquatic bird, covered with arboreal decorations, the green effect of which was relieved by festoons and garlands of brilliantly coloured drapery, carinal hues predominating.

JAPANESE FLIRT

The Japanese had a number of water craft typical of that country with hundreds of sunburst flags fluttering to the breeze.

The launch *Sonata*, of Sonin and Company, was dressed to represent a large Chinese dragon, painted red white and blue in mouth filled with jagged tusks and was one of the most pretentious floats and also one of the prettiest in the water parade. Noticeable by its diminutive size was a little canoe, "built just for me and for you," the occupants being a lady and gentleman costumed in carnival colours. The canoe itself was also very daintily dressed. A large coromant built on a launch looked very realistic, even the feathers being delineated faithfully and conscientiously. The name of the launch was not visible. Mount Vernon Ryō was well advertised in the water parade, a launch displaying large posters on which were portrayed two large bottles of the well known brand being in the line of craft of the King and Queen of the Orient.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce had an excellent counterpart presentation of a lobster, whisker and all, on the launch *Natal*. A Celestial gong and band on board the launch discoursed wild boxer strains reminiscent of 1900. Inchanti and Company had a launch decorated with crimson colour and was also the most pretentious float and also one of the prettiest in the water parade. Noticeable by its diminutive size was a little canoe, "built just for me and for you," the occupants being a lady and gentleman costumed in carnival colours. The canoe itself was also very daintily dressed. A large coromant built on a launch looked very realistic, even the feathers being delineated faithfully and conscientiously. The name of the launch was not visible. Mount Vernon Ryō was well advertised in the water parade, a launch displaying large posters on which were portrayed two large bottles of the well known brand being in the line of craft of the King and Queen of the Orient.

SHELLAC

Shellac 30 parts
Common resin 40 parts
Gum thus 50 parts
Spirit of wine 320 parts

The resins are finely powdered, and pine leaves and other impurities are removed from the resin by sieving, after which they are macerated in the spirit for several weeks. An analysis of this quickly drying varnish gave 28 per cent of resinous matter—a result quite consistent with the stated composition. This varnish does not keep out the anobium insect and the addition of corrosive sublimate to it does no good, as the mercury salt is reduced to calomel. Some persons use the paint on the book first, and afterwards varnish.

Attention is drawn to the above-mentioned paint and varnish, rather than to the preparation mentioned in the original paper, because the former are cheaper, more easily procurable and as efficacious.

THE KING AND QUEEN ARRIVE

It was about 4.30 o'clock when the King and Queen of the Orient occupied their throne on the stern of the royal barge and gave the order for the procession to start. The barge was towed by the launch *Isabel*. The constabulary band was stationed in the bow of the royal barge and the 9th cavalry trumpeters on the launch.

100,000 IN WAITING

The *Manila Times* reports:—Thousands of surging humanity crowded along the edge of the Luneta hill, the banks of the inner basin where the landing was to be made, and along the road leading to the Legazpi landing, to get a glimpse of the royal party. Never before had so many people gathered together in this city on any occasion and while it is impossible to state the exact number of people, who were on the Luneta and the new-made land, a conservative estimate would be from 50,000 to 100,000.

THE MONARCH WELCOMED

The barges containing the King and Queen of the Orient and the royal personages of the Occident arrived at the Legazpi landing a few minutes after six o'clock. The King and Queen of the Orient stepped on board the royal barge of the King and Queen of the Occident and welcomed them with true Oriental warmth, after which the entire royal assembly landed at the pier and were received by the carnivals committee composed of Major W. W. Brown, in his old-time regiments, Judge Gilbert, Dr. Reno, Dr. Guernsey, Captain Weigle, and Mr. Nolling.

The two royal couples were escorted to automobiles which were awaiting their arrival and the procession then started for the grandstand on the Luneta. Preceding the monarchs was the famous Ninth Cavalry trumpet corps, which was followed by the scouter band and company, commanded by Lieutenant Pagelow. They were followed in turn by a platoon of constabulary under the command of Captain Quion and the band of the second constabulary district, which was brought to Manila for this occasion. The constabulary boomed and blared their smoke and flame from batteries on shore and the sea seemed alive with shrill shrieks from the guns and other high-voiced whistles from the hundred sailors of the navy of the Orient.

The terrible and painful scenes which have occurred in Hongkong for some time were discovered when an unknown Chinaman was found dead on the hills above the six-mile stone on the road to Taipo, yesterday morning. His throat was gashed and his pockets were rifled. All the circumstances point to murder. The police are investigating the matter.

THE PRESERVATION OF BOOKS
IN HOT CLIMATES

Since the publication of my article on this subject in *The Pharmaceutical Journal* of July 14, 1903, further information has been obtained, and is now recorded. It is well known that books in hot climates quickly deteriorate unless carefully seen after. There are five destructive agencies which have to be guarded against:

- (1) damp (2) a small black insect (anobium);
- (3) cockroaches (4) the silver fish (Lepisma);
- (5) the white ant.

(1) Books which are kept in a damp atmosphere deteriorate on account of moulds and fungi, which grow rapidly when the conditions are favourable. When there has been a prolonged spell of moist weather their covers should be wiped, and they should be placed in the sun or before a fire for a few hours. Damp also causes the bindings and leaves of some books to separate.

(2) The anobium, or bookworm, is a small black beetle, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{16}$ in. broad; it is very destructive, and books will be found, if left untouched, after a few months, to have numerous holes in the covers and leaves sufficiently large for the animal to pass through. If this insect be allowed plenty of time for its ravages it will make so many holes that binding, originally strong, can easily be torn in pieces. A book containing them should be at once separated from others, otherwise all are likely to become similarly affected.

(3) The anobium, or bookworm, is a small black beetle, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{16}$ in. broad; it is very destructive, and books will be found, if left untouched, after a few months, to have numerous holes in the covers and leaves sufficiently large for the animal to pass through. If this insect be allowed plenty of time for its ravages it will make so many holes that binding, originally strong, can easily be torn in pieces. A book containing them should be at once separated from others, otherwise all are likely to become similarly affected.

(4) Books which are kept in a damp atmosphere deteriorate on account of moulds and fungi, which grow rapidly when the conditions are favourable. When there has been a prolonged spell of moist weather their covers should be wiped, and they should be placed in the sun or before a fire for a few hours. Damp also causes the bindings and leaves of some books to separate.

(5) Books which are kept in a damp atmosphere deteriorate on account of moulds and fungi, which grow rapidly when the conditions are favourable. When there has been a prolonged spell of moist weather their covers should be wiped, and they should be placed in the sun or before a fire for a few hours. Damp also causes the bindings and leaves of some books to separate.

(6) Books which are kept in a damp atmosphere deteriorate on account of moulds and fungi, which grow rapidly when the conditions are favourable. When there has been a prolonged spell of moist weather their covers should be wiped, and they should be placed in the sun or before a fire for a few hours. Damp also causes the bindings and leaves of some books to separate.

(7) Books which are kept in a damp atmosphere deteriorate on account of moulds and fungi, which grow rapidly when the conditions are favourable. When there has been a prolonged spell of moist weather their covers should be wiped, and they should be placed in the sun or before a fire for a few hours. Damp also causes the bindings and leaves of some books to separate.

(8) Books which are kept in a damp atmosphere deteriorate on account of moulds and fungi, which grow rapidly when the conditions are favourable. When there has been a prolonged spell of moist weather their covers should be wiped, and they should be placed in the sun or before a fire for a few hours. Damp also causes the bindings and leaves of some books to separate.

(9) Books which are kept in a damp atmosphere deteriorate on account of moulds and fungi, which grow rapidly when the conditions are favourable. When there has been a prolonged spell of moist weather their covers should be wiped, and they should be placed in the sun or before a fire for a few hours. Damp also causes the bindings and

THE HOLM-NESTORIAN EXPEDITION TO SI-AN-FU 1907.

MR. FRITS V. HOLM IN HONGKONG.

Readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will recall a brief report reproduced in these columns from the *Hankow Daily News* of the Holm-Nestorian Expeditions to Si-an-fu in 1907. Mr. Holm has spent a whole year in his researches and his enterprise has been characterized by Mr. J. O. P. Blund, whose name is now familiarly associated with the British and Chinese Corporation, as "a hitherto uncivilized industry." Mr. Frits v. Holm, M.R.A.S., who is a young Danish journalist and traveller, arrived by the s.s. *Kennedy* from Shanghai yesterday, and what makes the advent of this member of the fourth estate so interesting, is the fact that he has brought with him all the way down from Si-an-fu an exact replica of the historical Nestorian tablet which he is taking with him to New York, his ultimate destination. In conversation with a representative of this journal this morning it was suggested to Mr. Holm that he might favour Hongkong residents with an account of his interesting travels. Although the journalist expressed every desire to please it was to be feared that his early departure for Manila, thence via Singapore and Suez to America, may render it impracticable for Mr. Holm to lecture in the Colony on a subject of absorbing interest to seafarers after Eastern lore. But if the Committee of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society can prevail upon our visitor to recount some of his experiences—and possibly difficulties—in pursuing his original mission after a most venerable monument of a half-forgotten sect of Christianity, Hongkong residents will be able to learn from Mr. Holm himself his narrative which, by his countrymen, we are enabled to re-produce from a northern contemporary—the *Shanghai Times*—to which Mr. Holm related, as he did briefly to our representative to-day, his quest and find.

Mr. von Holm's prize, which is an absolutely perfect replica of the famous monument, consists of a huge slab of granite, one side marble, taken from the same quarry as the material of the Tablet itself. It measures 6ft. 6in. in height, 3ft. in width and 12in. in thickness, and weighs two tons; so that one can well believe Mr. von Holm's statement that its transportation from Si-an-fu in Shensi to Hankow, the port of shipment, was a mad-dening undertaking. Yesterday (Feb. 25) morning it was hoisted out of the hold of the *Loong-ko* into a caron-bo alongside, and transhipped in the afternoon to the s.s. *Kennedy*, by which it is to be taken to New York, where Mr. von Holm will prob'ly lecture on it. The hoisting and transhipping of such a huge slab of stone—the dimensions just given do not include the wedge-shaped prolongation at the bottom by which it is to be secured in the ground when placed upright in position—was a thing to turn the anxious owner's hair grey.

THE TABLET.

It may here be convenient to give a short account of the original tablet before we proceed to sketch Mr. von Holm's adventures in obtaining the replica. The earliest recorded attempt to preach Christianity in China attributes it to the efforts of the Nestorian Church in the VII. century, though tradition suggests that not many years elapsed from the times of the Apostles before the Gospel was preached in China and the Indo-China. The time of the arrival of the Nestorians in China cannot be specified with certainty, but there is evidence pointing as early as the year 55 A.D. The only Nestorian record found in China—the tablet we are discussing—was accidentally excavated by Chinese labourers A.D. 1621, and the authenticity of the tablet has now been generally established. The stone is in very good condition, and recent rubbings taken from it are nearly perfect. The inscription on it, which is in Chinese, with a few lines in Syriac, has often been translated. In 1845 Dr. Bridgeman published a Latin version, a French version and an English version this last being his own. The style is very terse, and the exact meaning not easily perceived. As Dr. Bridgeman says: "Were a hundred Chinese students employed on the document they would probably each give a different view of the meaning of some parts of it." Briefly stated, however, the inscription consists of a preface, an eulogy of the illustrious religion and an ode, together with the names of the Syrian priests sixty-seven in number.

The date of its erection is 781 A.D., between which and the year 1625 it was lost to the world. In the latter year it was accidentally discovered lying face downwards below the surface of the ground by some Chinese workmen who were engaged in the erection of a new building. These workmen hastened to the Governor telling him they had found a memorial slab on which characters were written that they could not understand. The Governor then inspected the stone and "with great reverence," according to an ancient chronicle, "caused it to be placed on a fair pedestal" on which it stood until the 2nd October, 1907, when the present Governor of Shensi, H.E. Chao, had it removed, together with its pedestal, a stone tortoise, into the Peilin, or "forest of tablets" where it now stands.

THE BEGINNING OF THIS QUEST.

Mr. Frits v. Holm, who was formerly a correspondent of the London *Times* in China, prior to which period he had received an officer's education in the Danish Navy, was already a traveller and expert when he entered on this latest mission. It was in Lo-don in the early part of last year that he formed the idea of procuring a replica of the famous Tablet, with the scientific and historical value of which he had made himself acquainted during his previous residence in this country. Obtaining the support of some friends, whom he persuaded of the feasibility of his plan, he came out to China again and proceeded to Tientsin where he completed his final preparations for the expedition. He left Tientsin in company with two Chinese attendants, an interpreter and a

boy, at the 2nd May, 1907, and travelled in his house-boat to Taku where the Peking Society had no establishment, and thence continued his journey on horseback westward via Weichingfu and Honanfu, where he organised a regular little caravan. Setting out again when all was ready, he reached his destination, Si-an-fu, on the 30th May, and then proceeded cautiously to put his long-cherished plan into execution.

THE MAKING OF THE REPLICA.

Taking up his quarters as unobtrusively as possible he engaged the services of a skilled Chinese draughtsman, and four stone-cutters, explained to them what he wanted, and made a bargain to pay them £100 for an exact copy of the famous Tablet. The contractors, as they may be called, were obliged to proceed with the task very cautiously indeed. First of all, a suitable piece of stone had to be procured; Mr. von Holm stipulating for a slab of the same material and dimensions as the original. This being procured, it had to be conveyed to a workshop without attracting notice, which was done; it then had to be shaped and dressed, and afterwards, the stone-cutters, chiselling from the masterfully accurate drawings of the Chinese draughtsman, slowly and tediously proceeded with the task of carving it.

The foreigners in Si-an, missionaries all, with one exception, did not view the enterprise with any great favour; but no opposition was offered and at length it was finished.

THE HOMeward JOURNEY.

Mr. von Holm was then in Hankow, having gone there for various reasons, among them ill-health, after the work had been fairly set in Si-an. On hearing of the completion of the undertaking, he hastened back to the Shensi capital, invited the Chinese officials to inspect the replica, which they did and finally, after much negotiation gave him permission to take it away. Mr. v. Holm, it may be mentioned, is the only foreigner so far, who has been received by the officials of the Shensi Foreign Office in their yamen, where he was most cordially and considerately treated by the president and members of the Provincial Board of Foreign Affairs.

The conveyance of the great stone from Si-an to Hankow was an immense undertaking. First of all it took 64 coolies to lift it from the ground and place it on the heavy cart which had been specially constructed to carry it to Chengchow, Honan, where it was put on a railway truck and by that means taken to Hankow.

UNEXPECTED DIFFICULTIES.

First, according to statements made by Mr. von Holm, himself, his troubles really began, and strange to relate, it was not from Chinese officials they proceeded, but from the foreign Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Aglen. For some unexplained reason this gentleman seized the stone and impounded it, instructing Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. not to let it leave their godown on any account until they heard further from him.

Sir Robert Hart, who knew Mr. v. Holm's enterprise, issued instructions that the stone was to be restored to Mr. von Holm, for him to do what he liked with it.

THE PRIZE SECURED.

Mr. von Holm then returned to Hankow, obtained possession of the great piece of work, once more shipped it on board the *Loong-ko* and brought it down to Shanghai, where, as we have seen, it was put on board the s.s. *Kennedy* for final conveyance to New York.

Mr. von Holm has suffered considerably in health by the fatigue, exposure and anxieties of such a remarkable expedition, and that he has been able to accomplish the object of the mission single-handed is a proof of dogged grit in the face of difficulties, and fertility of resource in overcoming them, which few men could show in similar circumstances.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

It is a pity that this fine piece of work could not be exhibited in Shanghai. The China Branch of the R.A.S. would have shown it in their rooms and, perhaps, induced Mr. von Holm to deliver a short lecture regarding it—which Mr. von Holm, notwithstanding an engaging quality of shyness and diffidence which, with all his enterprise and daring, possesses him when talking about his exploits, might have done—but that the exigencies of shipment stood in the way. The stone, as we have seen, weighs two tons, and it was found necessary to stow it away in a corner by itself on board the *Krebsberg*, in a part of the hold which is not accessible when the other cargo was put on board.

SPELLING OF NAMES OF CHINESE PLACES.

A great hindrance to effective work of the post office is due to the different Romanization of Chinese places. A movement has been on foot for some years to adopt a conventional system for this. The spelling of Chinese characters in Roman letters varies with each nationality, missionary society, and even individuals, and therein consequenceless confusion in the foreign representation of names of places, making it difficult, and in some cases impossible, to identify them in a foreign address.

The Chinese administration issues notifications requesting the public at treaty ports to have written on the cover the Chinese characters of the place when the destination is inland, but such a rule cannot be made compulsory, and many residents neglect it; consequently, occasional mis-directions occur and thus draw unmerited aspersions on the post office.

The Chinese telegraph administration has the same experience, and the Customs coast department, which has to determine names for its chart, is also interested in the matter. On being approached by the various authorities concerned, the Inspector-General authorized the Postal Secretary to have a committee formed at Shanghai for the study of the question, under the presidency of the Statistical Secretary, and after laborious inquiries from all quarters, the committee has drawn up a list fixing the foreign spelling of the names of some 2,000 most localities. This list will be brought up to date from time to time, and as the plan is to make it authoritative for names in all official publications and writing documents and maps of the Chinese Customs posts and telegraphs it is hoped it will soon serve a universal recognition among the foreign public.—Continued Report.

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

CHINA TRADE ALARMINGLY DEPRESSED.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Nippon Ginko was held on the 15th instant, when the president delivered the following address:

During the first term of last year financial circles experienced intense depression on account of the heavy fall in bonds and shares. Although the market revived a little during the latter half, a check was again experienced as the result of the financial panic in the United States and the depreciation of copper, so that the money market and the business prospects alike continued in a state of depression. The bonds and shares which had reached abnormally high prices during the previous year underwent a sudden fall at the end of January, as the result of which not a few of those chiefly interested were reduced almost to the verge of ruin. These facts not only affected the parties interested, but in addition to that the banks connected with them fell into difficulties. As you are aware, many rumours were set in circulation which led to runs on some of the banks, and there were not a few banks which, although in a perfectly sound state, yet fell victims to the prevailing nervousness. Such being the state of affairs, it is not surprising to find that several of the banks had to ask for assistance from the Nippon Ginko, and although the bank determined upon the policy of giving necessary succour so far as circumstances would allow it is to be sincerely regretted that during the months of May and June the calls on some of the banks became so great that those which were on an unstable basis were obliged to close their doors. During the latter part of June some of the prominent bankers advocated the advisability of advancing cash to those enterprises which on mature consideration had satisfactory prospects, and this policy being adopted it had the salutary effect of setting the popular mind at ease. At the same time, however, financial circles in the United States, which had been showing signs of unwholesomeness on account of the depreciation in the price of copper and fluctuations in the share market, fell into a state of wildest panic. Our export trade, with the States experienced a sudden setback, this being noticeable both in regard to silk and other articles of export. These facts, coupled with the renewed fall in the price of silver on account of the Indian Government stopping the purchase of the metal, was a great blow to our foreign commerce, trade with China becoming alarmingly depressed. The unusual phenomenon of the excess of imports over exports for the season when the exports should have been in excess was witnessed. Depression again set in, and business circles, which had shown signs of revival, once more fell into a state of depression, and thus the year was past.

The demand for money from the Nippon Bank during the year has been considerable, both in rendering assistance to other banks and also in making advances for silk and other commodities. On the other hand, when the money market began to show signs of revival during the third quarter of the year, several of the newly-promoted enterprises commenced work and the money deposited with the banks began to be gradually withdrawn. Moreover, the financial panic in the States and the fall in the price of silver caused a great accumulation of commodities intended for export to America and China, which was another main cause for the demand for money. Coupled with the rise in the rate of interest in the European and American money markets as the result of panic in the States, there was the circumstance to be faced that not a few of the foreign banks were exposing their gold to Europe and America, which had the effect of making money tight also in Japan.

These facts taking place just at the period when money was in great demand in the provinces for the harvesting of rice and other cereals caused the banks, which were at one time inclined to be more liberal, to again raise their rates of interest and the current bank-rate until then not very different from that of the Nippon Ginko—was, at the end of November, raised to a marked degree. Your directors, deeming it necessary that the Bank should have recourse to some step for the protection of its interest in the circumstances decided upon the course of raising the rate of interest on December 4th. Since then the demand for money has greatly increased the balance of the Bank's advances at the end of December amounting to Y130,000,000 and the amount of convertible notes to Y369,000,000.

When we turn our attention to the state of foreign trade during the last year it will be seen that the total amount was Y96,188,000, of which Y432,100,000 represents exports and Y491,620,000, imports. Compared with the previous year the total foreign trade shows an increase of Y84,340,000—Y8,650,000 in exports and Y25,680,000 in imports.

It is a matter for congratulation that in spite of the general depression during the whole of last year our foreign trade should show such satisfactory results, notwithstanding the fact that there has been an excess of imports over exports to the amount of Y62,000,000 as the result of the check to our foreign commerce since October last on account of the panic in the States and the fall of silver. If, however, the varieties of commodities are carefully examined there will be found a decrease in such articles as cotton thread, habutae, and sugar, while silk, copper, coal, cotton yarn, and lumber show an increase compared with the previous year, this in spite of the check experienced at one time. Again, with regard to the imports, such articles as raw cotton, bean-cakes, iron-machinery, and wool show an increase, while sugar, cotton thread, cotton yarn, and textiles show signs of decrease. It is a hopeful sign that there is an increase in raw materials and a decrease in commodities intended for consumption.

According to investigations we have made, the total authorised capital and extension of existing companies during last year amounted

to approximately Y520,000,000, of which more than Y200,000,000 was paid up. When we remember how the shares of new companies have come into dispute since the beginning of last year, this fact testifies to the soundness and promising nature of the enter-

prise; and the increase in the development of our natural resources thereby is beyond doubt, it is evidently due to the fact that notwithstanding the serious check to our foreign trade last year there was an aggregate increase. The future prosperity of the national finance depends upon the increase of the country's production, and it is a matter of sincere congratulation for the State that such has been actually proved by facts. Viewed from the standpoint of national expansion, however, the result attained cannot be deemed more than one step forward, and the people as a whole, both official and private, should exert all their energies for the further development of the nation's resources.—*Japan Chronicle*.

—
A SAILOR'S WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF AN INDO-CHINA SKIPPER.

Most of the Indo-China Co.'s ships in harbour were decorated yesterday with a spread of bunting running fore and aft over the masts and along the entire length of the vessels, reported the *Shanghai Times* of 29th ult. The display was in honour of the wedding of the master of one of the Indo-China fleet, namely, Captain Sandbach, commanding the s.s. *Chrysanthemum*, which vessel, strange to say, was the latest of the decorated vessels to put on her holiday attire. She was lying at Jardine's wharf just astern of the s.s. *Kingfish* which ran up her hawser at eight bells, at which time also the s.s. *Lionfish*, moored out in the stream, gave the many-coloured contents of her signal-lockers to the caresses of the balmy morning breeze. But the prospective bridegroom was rather doubtful and dubious about the propriety of dressing his own fine vessel, and it was not till he was safely ashore and interesting himself about the rest of his wedding garments that his chief officer, was able to take matters into his own hands and give the ship the aspect which she ought to wear upon such a joyous and interesting occasion. The bride, to whom it is time, our readers will be beginning to say, to devote a little attention if we would not expose ourselves to a charge of impropriety, was Miss Jane Gordon Oudenay, daughter of Mr. William Murray Oudenay and sister of Mrs. John Dewar, whose husband, we need scarcely say, is one of the best known and most highly esteemed shipmasters in the China Seas. The wedding was celebrated in the afternoon in Union Church by the Rev. C. E. Darwent.

The Church was beautifully decorated and the service certainly one of the prettiest that has been celebrated there this season. The bridegroom and his best man, Captain Wright of the s.s. *Lionfish*, and other friends, were waiting at the altar when the bridal party arrived. It included the bride, attired in an exquisite wedding dress, and leaning on the arm of Captain Dewar who gave her away, her bridesmaids, the young daughters of Captain and Mrs. Dewar, and Captain and Mrs. Hopkins. Miss Dewar and a large number of other friends, and as they entered the Church Mr. Ernest Hall played Wagner's Wedding March, to the strains of which they proceeded in stately procession to the altar. During the service the choir sang appropriate hymns, and all around displayed a degree of sympathy and interest that must have been very grateful indeed to the contracting parties, who were thus made to realize the esteem and affection in which they are held by a wide circle of friends.

A reception was held subsequently at the residence of Captain Dewar, Woosung Terrace, where a rich array of presents was displayed, and where the health of the bridal couple was honoured in the most sincere and hearty manner.

GULF.

The monthly competition against Boege for the Saunders' Farewell Cup was held at Happy Valley between February 29th and March 2d. The following cards were returned:

SAUNDERS' FAREWELL CUP.		
A. Gittins	(2)	1 up
H. Wilson	(6)	2 down
Col. Martin	(12)	3 down
A.C. Sandford	(5)	3 down
	28 entries.	
	root.	
T. S. Forrest	(4)	All square
H. Wilson	(6)	1 down
R.O. Hutchison	(11)	2 down
Col. Martin	(12)	3 down
A.C. Sandford	(5)	3 down
	34 entries.	
	* Winner of Cup.	
	† Winner of Pool.	

THR. WRATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory.

On the 4th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen considerably over S.W. Japan and the Loochoo, owing to the depression which is now moving Eastwards to the South of Kiusiu. Pressure has increased considerably to moderately over N.E. Japan and Central China respectively. It has fallen slightly on the S. coast of China, a low pressure trough remaining off the coast.

Gradients are rather steep and strong monsoon. It is expected to set in Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

FORECAST.

Hongkong and neighbourhood, N. to N. E. winds; strong; rainy.

HONGKONG.

—
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to day, 0.35 inches.

HONGKONG.

—
Hongkong Wind Force, 4.

Wind Force, 4.

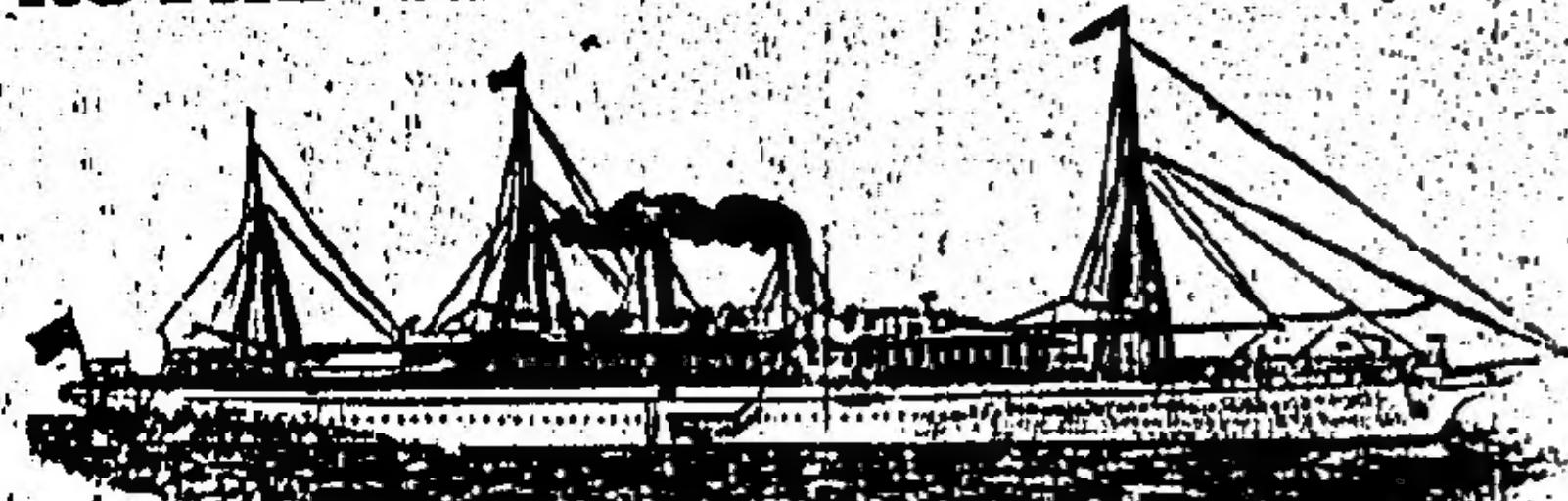
To-day's Advertisements.

AGRADECIMENTO.

O CONSELHEIRO Conselheiro de Portugal e a Comissão das Exequias celebraram no dia 29. de Fevereiro, ultima, a cerimónia das Almas do Rei D. Carlos I e de S. A. o Príncipe Real, venentes malo agraciados voluntariamente a todos que se

Shipping—Steamers.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.**

**Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.**

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

(Subject to Alteration).			
R.M.S.	Tons.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	.....	THURSDAY, Mar. 12th	Mar. 30th
"LENNOX"	.....	WEDNESDAY, Mar. 21st	April 23rd
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	.....	THURSDAY, April 1st	April 24th
"MONTEAGLE"	.....	WEDNESDAY, April 2nd	May 16th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	.....	THURSDAY, May 7th	May 25th
"GLENFARG"	.....	WEDNESDAY, May 20th	June 18th
S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG"	are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.		
"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M., S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.			

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York £71.00.

Hongkong, 1st Class Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence £40. via New York £42.

First-class rates include cost of Meal and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,

Hongkong, 18th February, 1908.

Cornhill Pidder Street and Praya. [15]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

	Steamship	On	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	HANGSANG	THURSDAY, 5th Mar., Noon.	
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW	CHONGSHING	FRIDAY, 6th Mar., Noon.	
MANILA	YUEVSANG	FRIDAY, 6th Mar., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	LUONGSANG	SUNDAY, 8th Mar., Daylight.	
MANILA	FOOKSANGL	FRIDAY, 13th Mar., 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	TUESDAY, 17th Mar., Noon.	
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA			

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN AND BACK.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Nampong* and *Fuklung* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama (via Island Sea) returning via Kobe and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

The vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chusan and Tientsin.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

STEAMERS. TO SAIL.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	CHIHLI	5th Mar., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	KIUEKIANG	5th Mar., 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	SUNGKANG	5th "
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	7th "
SHANGHAI	SHANSI	9th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	TAIYUAN	9th "
MANILA	TEAN	10th "
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	SINGAN	10 A.M.
CHEFOO	KALGAN	11th "
NEWCHWANG	KWEIYANG	14th "
CEBU & ILOILO	KAIFONG	20th "

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

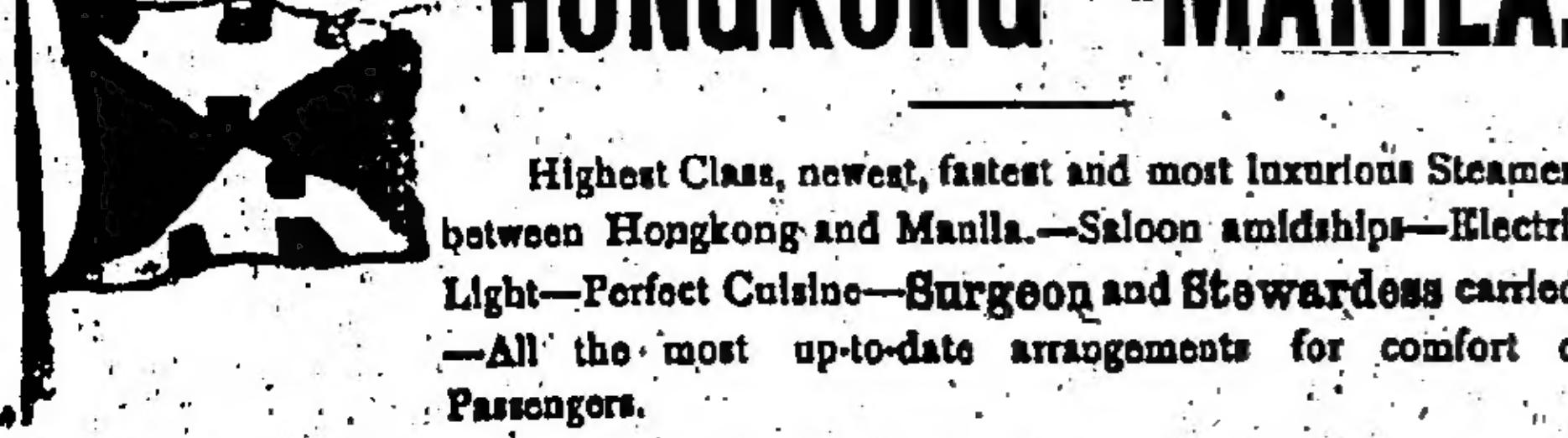
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 7th Mar., at Noon.
RUBI	1540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 4th Mar., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 21st Mar., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship

To sail

SAINST PATRICK

About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship

To sail

SAINST PATRICK

About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship

To sail

SAINST PATRICK

About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship

To sail

SAINST PATRICK

About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship

To sail

SAINST PATRICK

About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship

To sail

SAINST PATRICK

About the 16th March, 1908.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co.,

LOWEST BIRTH-RATE ON RECORD.

FURTHER DECLINE SHOWN IN 1905 FIGURES.

The 69th annual report of the Registrar-General on births, marriages, and deaths in England and Wales in 1905, issued last night, abounds in interesting statistics.

The registrar states that the marriages in England and Wales during the year numbered 270,038, giving a rate of 6 persons married per 1,000 of the population of all ages. This was 3 per 1,000 above the rate in 1905, but 2 per 1,000 below the average rate for the preceding ten years. Of the 540,970 persons married, 676 were described as having been previously divorced; the corresponding numbers in the preceding three years being 512, 578, and 551.

THE MARRIAGE RATE.

The number married included 50,942 minors, but the average age of those married was 28.45 in the case of men (29.13 in London) and 26.37 in the case of women. Of the total number of marriages 170,038, or 63 per 1,000, were solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church; 4,777, or 1.8 per 1,000, according to the rites of other religious denominations; and 50,682, or 18.8 per 1,000, took place in registry offices.

The total number of births registered during the year was 935,081, being in the proportion of 27.1 per 1,000 of the total population. This is the lowest rate recorded since civil registration was established.

The birth rate has steadily fallen since 1876, when it attained the highest point on record, viz., 36.3 per thousand. The rate for 1905 was 1 per thousand below that for the previous year and 1.6 per thousand below the average for the preceding ten years.

FEWER ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

Of the total number of children born 37,399 were illegitimate, this being at the rate of 40 per thousand. Comparing the proportion of illegitimate births in 1905 with that recorded in the quinquennial period 1876-80, the illegitimate rate, based on the standard of total births, has decreased by about 16 per cent., whereas if the rate is based on the unmarried and widowed female population of conceiving ages the decrease during the same period has amounted to nearly 44 per cent., showing that the rate of illegitimacy is considerably understated by calculations based on the total number of births.

The total deaths registered reached 531,281, giving a rate of 15.4 per thousand of the population. Of these 13,895 were infants under one year of age, a proportion of 1.2 per thousand births. This ratio was 4 per thousand above the rate for the previous year, but 15 per thousand below the mean proportion in the preceding ten years.

WHERE WOMEN LEAD.

Str. *Haimun*, from Coast Ports—Moderate monsoon and fine to warm, thence dull, foggy weather.

Str. *Yuenlong*, from Manilla—Light Ely to S.E. winds, sea slight, fine weather to N.E. thence dull misty weather to arrival.

The Registrar-General's figures are based upon an estimated population of 74,547,616, the total population of the United Kingdom in the middle of the year being estimated at 43,661,092.

Commenting in his final remarks upon the declining birth rate the Registrar-General says there is no present indication of an arrest in this decline, the provisional returns for the first three quarters of 1907 showing a decrease in each quarter as compared with those for the corresponding quarters of the previous year.

A HEALTHY YEAR.

Speaking generally, the year was a favourable one from the standpoint of the national health.

On the one hand the steady decrease recorded for several years in the mortality from tuberculosis was practically sustained throughout the year. Several other diseases, including most of the infectious diseases of childhood, have shown diminished fatality.

On the other hand, the sad pre-eminence of cancer—the one disease that hitherto has evinced no abatement of fatality—was fully maintained in the year under notice, the rate showing an increase of 32 per million on the rate for 1905.

Diabetes mellitus and diarrhoea were also amongst the diseases which proved more fatal than the average.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Royal Arthur, Fr. cruiser, 7,000—R. Benson, 3rd Mar.—Paknok 5th Feb.

Mineola, Br. s.s., 1,120, H. Scott, 3rd Mar.—Singapore 20th Feb, Ballast—Order.

Hopping, Br. s.s., 1,339, J. M. Hay, 3rd Mar.—Saigon 27th Feb, Kire—J. M. & Co.

Yuenlong, Br. s.s., 1,28, F. Rolfe, 3rd Mar.—Manila 1st Mar—Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Bogavia, Ger. s.s., 4,275, Hildebrandt, 3rd Mar.—Singapore 20th Feb, Gen.—H. A. L.

Takasaki Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,77, A. Macker, 3rd Mar.—Bombay and Singapore 25th Feb, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kenebee, Br. s.s., 7,37, C. R. Beynon, 3rd Mar.—Shanghai 29th Feb, Gen.—S. O. Co.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, O. Cornelissen, 3rd Mar.—Bengkok 23rd Feb, Rice—M. & Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 636, A. J. Robson, 4th Mar.—Foochow 1st Mar, Amoy 2nd, and Swatow 3rd, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Felching, Ch. s.s., 980, T. C. Gillespie, 4th Mar.—Shanghai 1st Mar, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Hanggang, Br. s.s., 1,356, S. Wilde, 4th Mar.—Can-on 1st Mar, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,228, H. A. Weller, 1st Mar.—Canton 3rd Mar, Gen.—B. & S.

Petcharaburi, Ger. s.s., 2,744, A. Dixon, 1st Mar.—San Francisco 7th Dec, and Portland, Or. 15th, Flour—O. & O. S. Co.

Itha's, Ger. s.s., 1,450, Vogeler, 4th Mar.—Wuhu 26th Feb, Rice—H. A. L.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Daly Maru, for Wakamatsu

Lydia, for Chinkiang

Takasaki Maru, for Shanghai

Fukusho Maru, for Swatow

Hopewell, for Ningpo

Bogavia, for Shanghai

Lendt Scheff for Seijo

Welshing, for Canton

Moil, for Melaka

Catil, for Hainan

Gold Dredger, for Hainan

Departure.

Mar. 4

Pet. *Endeavour*, for Shanghai, &c.

Kawachi Maru, for Singapore

Noshima Maru, for Kobe

Hillary, for Saigon

Watching, for Canton

Carib Dredger, for Haiphong

Chongking, for Canton

Passengers arrived.

Per *Belgrave*, from Singapore—180 Chinese

Per *Mirado*, from Singapore—Col. R.

Tompson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Misses Beresford, Tompson and Valles M. Kinger

Per *Yuenlong*, from Manila—Mr. Karl

Prathameech, Bishop Mills, Capt. J. Lawson

Mr. Martin, Misses F. Dackett and H. Gracun

Per *Haimun*, from Coast Ports—Dr. Fidat,

Miss and Master J. and G. Brockett, Master

Palmer, Misses K. and F. Jenkins, Master

Jenkins, Mrs. C. C. do Rosario, Mrs. and Miss

Monte, Mr. F. Wanders, and 127 Chinese

Passenger departed.

Per Ernest Sturton, for Saigon—Mr. and

Mrs. Atty, Mrs. P. Wilson, Mrs. S. R. Ismail,

Omar, Laporte, and Rev. P. Soulard. For

Singapore—Messrs. Perkins and A. Dommer

Per Post Said—Mr. Josef Stefan

Per Marcellus—Mr. Soulange Teisser, Mrs.

Lapuzhiger, and baby, Messrs. P. W. Chan

L. Gunzburger, H. Peil, Pend Kitz, Mr. and Mrs.

Dufos, and family, Rev. P. Chaplet, Messrs.

Oggi, Mr. Secondo, Blane, and Baudet

Per Polyneisan, for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs.

W. F. Tyler, Messrs. Nicolaides, Madane and

T. O'Connell, for Yokohama—Mr. Limng

Per *Pritia Ludovic*, for Shanghai—Messrs.

T. K. Vida, Charles B. Graves, Valdemar

Peiser, Ernst Guttenlag, G. E. Goode, H. D.

Page, C. E. Evington, G. W. Nisen, C. McKay

E. Sammende, S. L. Svensen, Mr. and Mrs. D. V.

Emp. of India—Mr. and Mrs. John

Focklang—Messrs. Perkins and A. Dommer

Per *Alma*, for Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

Col. J. R. H. Stedman, Mr. and Mrs. D. V.

Princess Alice, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Col.

Hung Maru, Japan—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

Tomoto Maru, Japan—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

Kumagai, Japan—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

Nicomedea—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

Astoria—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

Bombay—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

Yutoroku Maru—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

Per *Yuenlong*, for Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. J. M.

<p

